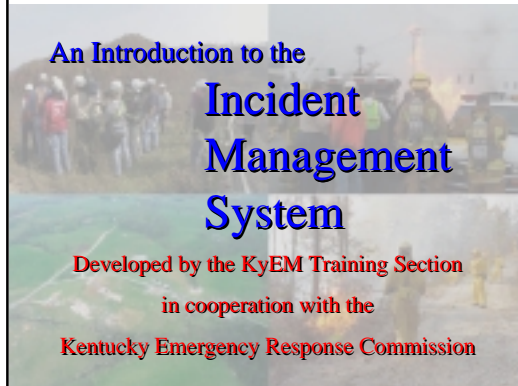
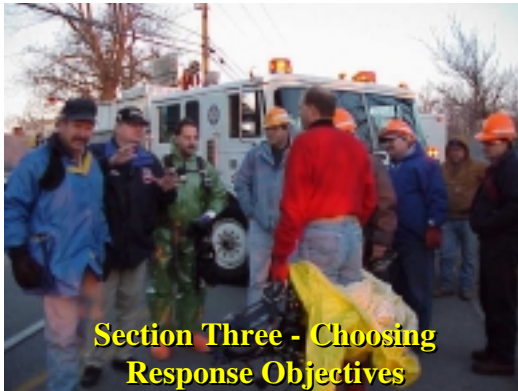


Slides

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information





This is the short version of a 2-3 hour course that can be delivered to a wide variety of audiences.

This is not hazmat specific, even in this course. The intent is to show how versatile IMS is.

Incident Command System and the Incident Management System are virtually same mechanically speaking.

Pictures are:
Upper Left - Martin Co Coal Spill Press Brief
Upper Right - Hebron (Boone Co) gas pipeline rupture.
Lower Right - McCreary Co wild fires (2000)
Lower Left - Carroll Co tornado.

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>Course Goal</p> <p>Our goal is to orient you to the concepts of the Incident Management System so that you will better understand how you fit into Kentucky's Incident Management System.</p>		
<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the purpose of the Incident Management System. • List and define the eight major components of the Incident Management System. • List and describe the three command staff and five general staff functions within an Incident Management System's organizational structure. 		 <p>Restate the objective in your own words, but state it clearly enough so the student's can see the connection.</p> <p>The students are grading you on whether you state the objectives.</p>
<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the following terms: command post, staging area, incident base, camps, helispots, task forces, strike teams. • List the major Incident Management System elements of Kentucky's Emergency Operations Plan, or the local emergency operations plan. 		 <p>Restate the objective in your own words, but state it clearly enough so the student's can see the connection.</p> <p>The students are grading you on whether you state the objectives.</p>

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information**

As a first responder, whether specialized in hazardous materials or emergency medicine or emergency management, the issues are very similar concerning command and control.

During a major catastrophe, many different kinds of responders may come together to work toward a common goal.

How are they controlled?

Carroll Co Tornado



Hebron (Boone Co) Gas Main Rupture



This is a natural gas main vent spraying water approximately 15 feet into the air at 2:30 in the morning.

Newport (Campbell Co) Water main break. This took place during October 2000. It resulted in nearly 7000 residences and businesses being without natural gas services for nearly a week as the first severe cold snap rapidly approached the area.

There was never an emergency or disaster declared for the area.

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information**

Lebanon Junction during the 1997 floods. There were 110 of 120 counties declared disaster areas.

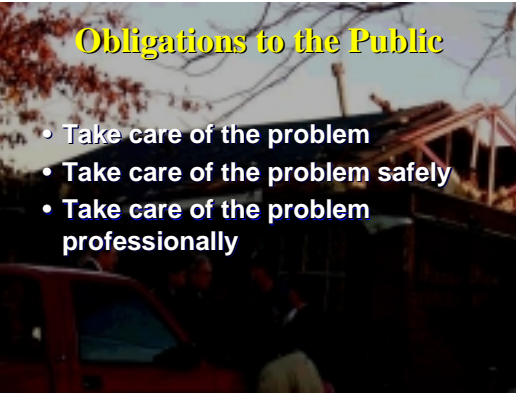
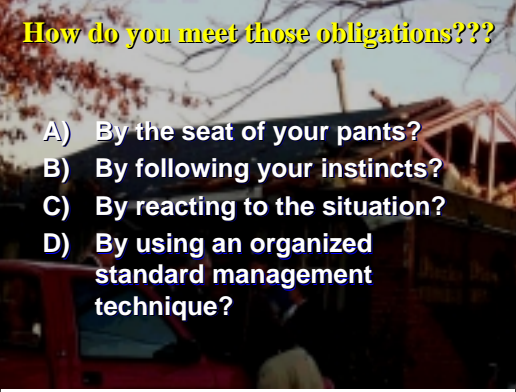
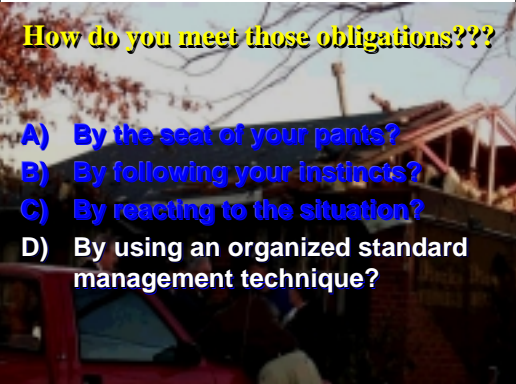


Martin County Coal Slurry Release of October 2000. Notice the basketball goal in the lower left hand corner of the picture. It is surrounded by several thousand gallons of thick black liquid that had the consistency of heavy weight oil.

This slurry also held heavy metals like gallium and mercury.

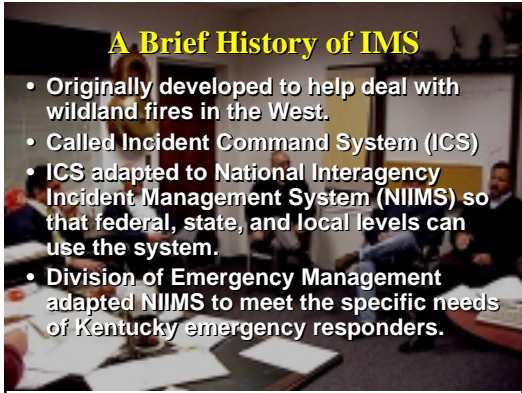
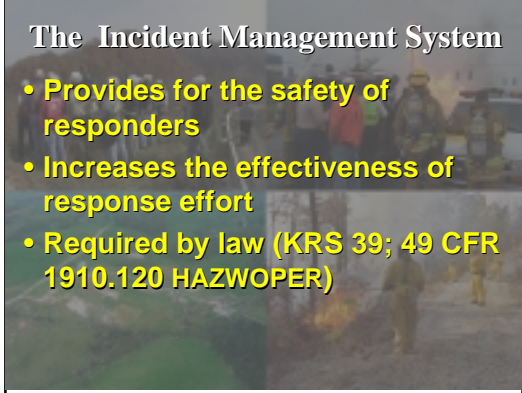
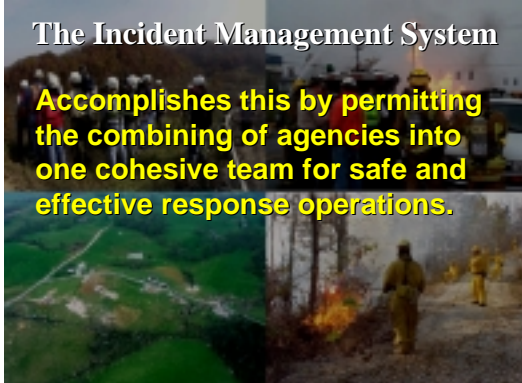



McCreary Co forest fires broke out during the fall of 2000. Fire departments from the local area were joined by teams from California and other states to fight the fires that blanketed areas as far North as Lexington with heavy smoke.

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
 <p>Obligations to the Public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take care of the problem • Take care of the problem safely • Take care of the problem professionally 	<p>As emergency responders, there are certain expectations the public has.</p>	
 <p>How do you meet those obligations???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) By the seat of your pants? B) By following your instincts? C) By reacting to the situation? D) By using an organized standard management technique? 	<p>Likewise, responders attempt to meet those obligations using different methods.</p> <p>However, only one of the choices provide the best method of accomplishing the goal.</p>	
 <p>How do you meet those obligations???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) By the seat of your pants? B) By following your instincts? C) By reacting to the situation? D) By using an organized standard management technique? 		

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>Legal Obligations</p> <p>If your agency is mentioned in the state Emergency Operations Plan or your agency is referenced under KRS 39B.050 then your agency is legally required by KRS 39A.230 to use “an incident command or management system...when responding to the scene of day-to-day, routine emergency incidents.”</p>	<p>Beside the obligation to the public, there are certain legal obligations responders must keep. Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) Chapter 39A.230 demands that emergency response organizations have a system in place.</p>	
<p>KRS 39A Procedures for one multirisk, multiagency, unified incident command or management system.</p> <p>The Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan shall include procedures for <u>one multirisk, multiagency, unified incident command or management system</u> for</p> <p><u>all state agencies responding</u> <u>all local agencies or departments</u></p> <p>to the scene of an emergency, declared emergency, disaster, or catastrophe, as contemplated by KRS 39A.010, 39A.020, or 39A.030.</p>	<p>The requirement is for both local agencies and state agencies who respond to the scene of an emergency, disaster, or catastrophe.</p>	
<p>The Purpose of Incident Management</p> <p><u>ENHANCE EMERGENCY WORKER SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS BY PROVIDING A STANDARDIZED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO BE UTILIZED IN HANDLING ALL TYPES OF EMERGENCIES.</u></p>	<p>The goal of IMS is to get the responders home from a response safely.</p>	

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information**

 <p>A Brief History of IMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Originally developed to help deal with wildland fires in the West.• Called Incident Command System (ICS)• ICS adapted to National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) so that federal, state, and local levels can use the system.• Division of Emergency Management adapted NIIMS to meet the specific needs of Kentucky emergency responders.		
 <p>The Incident Management System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides for the safety of responders• Increases the effectiveness of response effort• Required by law (KRS 39; 49 CFR 1910.120 HAZWOPER)		
 <p>The Incident Management System</p> <p>Accomplishes this by permitting the combining of agencies into one cohesive team for safe and effective response operations.</p>		

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>Incident Management is not just for fire or hazardous materials emergencies!!!!!!</p>		
<p>Primary Objective</p> <p>The primary objective of the Incident Management System is the <u>application</u> and <u>management</u> of assigned resources to <u>safely, effectively, and efficiently achieve incident control for any situation.</u></p>	<p>The point is that this incident management system works for disasters as well as parades or conferences.</p>	
<p>Eight Components of IMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Terminology Modular Organization Integrated Communications Command Consolidated Action Plans Manageable Span of Control Designated Incident Facilities Comprehensive Resource Management 	<p> Eight components are on the test</p>	

Slides

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information

Common Terminology

- Designated terms that enable clear and effective communication.
- Standardized definitions for major functions, functional units, resource elements, and facilities.



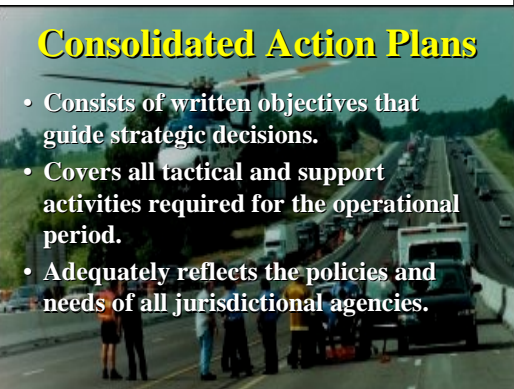
Modular Organization

Gives the system the ability to expand or contract based on the needs of an incident.



Modular Organization



Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
 <p>Integrated Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow of information is managed through a common communications plan. • Managed through a common communications center. • Conducted in “plain text.” • Determined through joint effort of planning, operations and logistics. 		<p>Emphasis should be placed on one written plan; one common communication center; joint effort between planning, operations to validate the plan and logistics to make certain the tools are available to execute the plan</p>
 <p>Command Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptable, flexible • Consists of experienced personnel • May be a single person • Or a complex chain of command depending on the needs of the incident. (Unified command) 		
 <p>Consolidated Action Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consists of written objectives that guide strategic decisions. • Covers all tactical and support activities required for the operational period. • Adequately reflects the policies and needs of all jurisdictional agencies. 		<p>The main emphasis should be placed on a WRITTEN plan.</p>

Slides

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information

Manageable Span of Control

- Deals with the number of personnel under any individual's direct control
- Should range from 3 to 7
- IDEAL NUMBER IS 5
- Safety and sound management planning will dictate span-of-control considerations



Span of control is on the test.

Designated Facilities

- Facilitates advanced preparation
- Actual facilities and their locations are based on
 - The needs of an incident (eg., weather, duration, etc.)
 - The direction of the Incident Manager

Designated Facility Considerations

- Easy access
- Communications capability
- Equipment on-hand
- Computer capability
- Reference materials available

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information****Command Posts**

- Can be as simple as a radio and the hood of a truck
- Or as sophisticated as a mobile command post
- 78 Mobile command posts in state – 44 in local governments

Staging Areas

- Safe haven for personnel and equipment
- Within three minutes of the scene
- Provides protection should the incident intensify

Incident Bases

- Only one is established
- Outside 3 minute response window
- Houses all uncommitted equipment and personnel support operations
- Provides feeding and sleeping areas
- Provides equipment and vehicle maintenance

Slides

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information

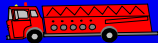
Helispots and Heliports

- Helispot – Temporary landing zones for helicopters
- Heliports – Complex landing areas for helicopters, often with fueling and maintenance capabilities.

Comprehensive Resource Management

- Important to the efficiency of the operation

– Single Resources



– Task Force



– Strike Team



Single Resources

- Individual people, units or crews that are assigned as primary tactical units
- Consists of equipment and the personnel needed to operate the equipment.

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information****Strike Teams**

- Resources of the same kind put together to become useful tactical resources



Task Force

- Different kinds of single resources required to meet specific objectives
- Disbanded and returned to service as single resources when no longer needed

Major Functional Areas**Roles and Responsibilities**

The picture in the background is part of the Boyle Co fire department. This task force was given the job of providing water to the site for the neutralization of the sodium diethionite during the boxcar fire in Danville (Boyle Co) April 2000.

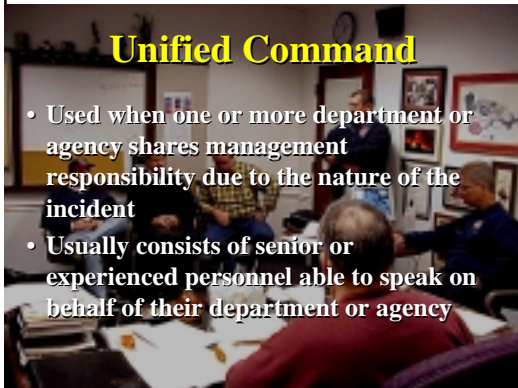
The picture in the background is actually a semi tractor involved in an accident. Looking carefully you can make out certain parts of the tractor.

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>Major Functional Areas</p> <p>Command</p> <p>Finance & Administration</p> <p>Logistics</p> <p>Operations</p> <p>Planning</p>	 <p>The major functional areas are on the test.</p> <p>Use the pnuemonic device CFLOP to help student remember the areas.</p>	
<p>Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the overall management of the incident (Big Picture) • Ultimate responsibility lies with top elected official for the specific jurisdiction in accordance with KRS 67.710 • Two types of command – single and unified 	 <p>The point of ultimate responsibility is on the test.</p>	
<p>Single Command</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident manager prepares incident objectives • Incident manager is responsible for ensuring all functional areas are working together 		

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information**

This incident involves fire, ems, police, and an air ambulance. However, the incident commander is the white hatted fire personnel.

This is an example of the single command.





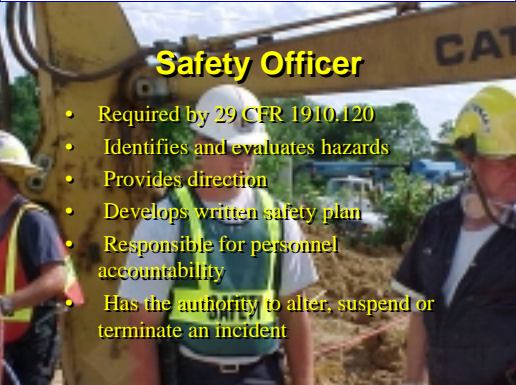

This is a command meeting during the Newport water/gas main rupture.

Multiple agencies were sharing management responsibilities.

This is an example of unified command



This is a picture from the air of western Jefferson County during the 1997 floods. The Ohio River is outlined in the upper part of the screen, Indiana is above that. This is representative of the state during that time.

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>IMS/EOC Interface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Operations Center (EOC) does not replace the command post • EOC supports the command post • EOC coordination provides assistance to field commands • EOC retains policy control 	 <p>The role of the EOC is on the test</p>	
<p>Command Staff Structure</p> <p>Safety Officer Information Officer Liaison Officer</p>	 <p>The three members of the command staff are on the test.</p>	
 <p>Safety Officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required by 29 CFR 1910.120 • Identifies and evaluates hazards • Provides direction • Develops written safety plan • Responsible for personnel accountability • Has the authority to alter, suspend or terminate an incident 	 <p>The role and responsibility of the safety officer is on the test.</p>	

Slides

Public Information Officer

- Interface with media
- Media's legitimate need for accurate and consistent information may overload IC
- Press area
- Tours and photo opportunities
- Need to plan with media
- Central point for information

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information

Liaison Officer

- Point of contact
- IC can be overloaded
- Benefits coordination
- Possible special demands
- Interacts with agency representatives
- Liaison area

Incident Management System

General Staff Functions

This is Chief Dale Harshabarger of the Hebron Fire Department. Why is he shaking hands with Ronald McDonald?

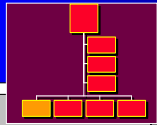
It is the job of the Liaison Officer to shake the hands of all the clowns that are around. This position is the one who can work to get the food for the people on the ground to dealing with the families of victims or with the victims themselves.

Slides

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information

Operations



Definition:

Management of all Tactical Operations at the Incident

Operations should be implemented when necessary to maintain span of control

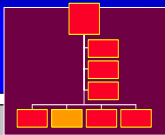
Operations Section Chief

- Direct/Coordinate tactical operations
- Assist IC in goals and objectives
- Develop operational plans



The roles and responsibilities of the operations section is on the test.

Planning



Definition:

Collection, evaluation, dissemination, and use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources

Slides

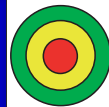
Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information



Planning Section Responsibilities

- Information Management
- Assists IC
- Situation status
- Resource status
- Documentation
- Demobilization
- Technical specialists



The roles and responsibilities of the planning section is on the test.



Annexes

Emergency Operations Plan

Kentucky
or
Local

It is the instructor's decision on whether to use the local emergency operations plan or the state plan. It is preferred to use the local plan when the class is largely a group of responders covered by the same plan. Each plan has a basic plan and a series of annexes. In the state plan and most local plans, Annex A - Command and Control, outlines the Incident Management System. for Annex Q- Hazardous Materials outlines the response to hazardous materials emergencies.

Break down the plans for the students. A list of the state annexes is found on page 106 in the student manual.

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information**

Danville, April 2000. A smoking box car arrives in Danville. The boxcar has a black and white placard with the number 1384 on it.


The boxcar was moved to a rural area of Boyle County, just outside of the Danville city limits. Emergency Management Director Lennie Shepperson was notified as was the Environmental Response Team and the state Fire Marshal's office.




As the hours of the incident turned into days, agencies from the state and federal levels, including the National Guard responded. All responded in accordance with the local incident management plan for hazardous materials emergencies.



In this picture state, local and private agencies are visible. This gives a look at the spectrum of an emergency.

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>Chapter Eight - Planning the Response</p>	<p>This section is important. It is left largely up to lecture.</p>	
<p>Identifying Response Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does an emergency exist? • If nothing is done, what are the consequences? • Who has done what? • Are Hot, Warm and Cold Zones established • Who is maintaining them? • What are the risks? • What resources do we need? • What Response Mode? <p>Write this down!!!!</p>	<p>The purpose of this slide is to give the responders the questions to answer before they decide how to respond. This will help them paint the large picture for the responder so they can choose what they hope to accomplish by their response.</p> <p>It is important to reinforce that the students must write the objectives down and post them to the rest of the responders.</p> <p>Each point is important for the responders and helps paint a clearer picture on the total response.</p>	
 <p>Chapter 9 - Special Hazards</p>	<p>All WMD incidents are, at the root, hazardous materials incidents. This is why fire departments play a lead role in the WMD preparedness and response.</p> <p>Use the phrase “WMD incidents are hazmats on steroids.”</p>	<p>Pictures:</p> <p>Upper Left - Alfred P. Murrah Federal Bldg - Oklahoma City, OK</p> <p>Upper Right - World Trade Center Tower, Manhattan, New York</p> <p>Lower Right - Mobile meth lab products , Boone Co.</p> <p>Lower Left - Meth Lab, Owensboro</p>

Slides	Primary Course Information	Instructor Activity/Information
<p>Special Incident Hazards</p>  <p>It is important to identify criminal or terrorist activities so that emergency responders can be aware of the hazards associated the types of activities.</p>	<p>It is imperative that emergency responders be aware that a hazardous materials incident may criminal or terrorist activity. In many instances, a terrorist or WMD event is not known until after the first or second wave of responders has arrived.</p>	
<p>Special Incident Hazards</p> <p>TERMINOLOGY</p> <p><u>WMD</u> - Weapons of Mass Destruction <u>B-NICE</u> - Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical and Explosive <u>COBRA</u> - Chemical, Ordinance, Biological, Radiological <u>CBR</u> - Chemical, Biological, and Radiological <u>NBC</u> - Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical <u>Clan-Labs</u> - Clandestine Laboratories <u>Meth</u> - Methamphetamine</p>	<p><u>WMD</u> - Weapons of Mass Destruction <u>B-NICE</u> - Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical and Explosive <u>COBRA</u> - Chemical, Ordinance, Biological, Radiological <u>CBR</u> - Chemical, Biological, and Radiological <u>NBC</u> - Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical <u>Clan-Labs</u> - Clandestine Laboratories <u>Meth</u> - Methamphetamine</p>	
<p>Special Incident Hazards</p> <p>The procedures to be used by each organization to secure the crime scene and preserve evidence should be spelled out in the local emergency operations plan and/or the organization's standard operating guidelines.</p>	<p>Criminal activities may not be discovered until after the first phase of response. Therefore, it is important that responders not disturb the scene unless absolutely necessary.</p>	

Slides

Primary Course Information

Instructor Activity/Information

Special Incident Hazards

Emergency responders not familiar with how to conduct proper crime scene activities should request assistance from qualified law enforcement agencies.



Special Incident Hazards



The potential crime scene area should be cordoned off and should remain closed to all except the crime scene specialists involved in securing evidence.



Special Incident Hazards

Assistance with criminal or terrorist activities involving hazardous materials can be provided by the federal defense authorities, such as the Defense Logistics Agency and U.S. Army Operations Center.

Slides**Primary Course Information****Instructor Activity/Information****Special Incident Hazards**

The procedure for contacting federal defense authorities should be spelled out in each emergency response organization's emergency response plan (ERP), and/or in Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).

Special Incident Hazards

U.S. Army Operations Center,
for incidents involving
explosives and ammunition:

703-697-0218 (call collect)

24 Hours - Emergency Use Only

These numbers are in the ERG on page 11

Special Incident Hazards

Defense Logistics Agency,
for incidents involving
dangerous goods other than
explosives and ammunition.

1-800-851-8061 (toll free)

24 Hours - Emergency Use Only

These numbers are in the ERG on page 11